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Very naturally, when Boss Croker is in the sweathox, he cries out to have some other man take his place.

brate them hereafter "with silent prayer."

and then to nail together a platform for the Democratic party, but the hostile criticism which his samples receive cannot be

If the Filipinos murder or maltreat the American prisoners who have fallen into their hands it will give a great impulse to enlistments in this country, and if they refuse to exchange prisoners a new army can be raised to liberate the Americans.

The distribution of \$3,000,000 among 40,000 Cubans ought to have a pacifying effect, and if a fair proportion of the discharged soldiers are employed as local police they

In an article addressed to Southern Demthe New York Times (independent to Mr. Bryan and his platform is all right, if they prefer further defeat fighting for a lost cause, but if they desire a Democratic victory in 1900 they must confer with Democrats in the North who hold the

Mr. Bryan said in his New York speech sentiment. Having learned that from his experience in 1896, it may be hoped that to discover that the demand for the free coinage of silver comes primarily from the silver mine owners.

It is said that while the exports of Amerports of iron and steel slone will supply shows that the United States is fast becoming not only the granary of the world, but the manufacturing center also.

A report comes from New York that the exposures of the Mazet committee and the enthusiasm which Colonel Bryan has called forth are giving the Tammany leaders considerable concern. It is also asserted that Colonel Bryan is in New York to perfect plans for an organization of Democrats in that State which will elect a delegation to the next national convention to contest the enti-silver delegation of the present organ-

Commander Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, says that his experience of British rule in India leads him to believe that a people so full of expedients as the Americans will have little trouble in bringing the Filipinos up to an excellent state of civilization. "As soon as the rebellion is the Philippines is suppressed," he says "you will see a quick change, and I believe this government will show itself thoroughly capable of taking care of the islands and their people."

not a base fraud, why does Senator Teller, Bryan. On the principle that "a living ass of Colorado, professing to be such, predict is better than a dead lion" the verdict would what the Democracy will do in 1900? There | be clearly in favor of the Nebraska statesis a dispute as to what is necessary to be man, but a great question of this kind ought that a man who supports the Bryan plat- | ferson has the great honor of having writform of 1896 is not a Republican. Senator | ten the Declaration of Independence, which tending that there is such a human being ritorial domain by annexing the Louisiana as a 50-cent-dollar Republican.

The rumors of Speaker Reed's purpose to resign his seat in Congress and engage in the practice of law in New York seem to be confirmed by positive dispatches from that city. Mr. Reed's retirement from public wise step on his part, as far as his personal interests are concerned. The highest success in polities brings very meager pecuniary rewards compared with the success as a lawyer which Mr. Reed is abundantly

The Samoan affair having reached a stage when the peaceable adjustment of the present difficulty is assured, the United States should consider the propriety of seeking a settlement on a new basis. The joint government of the islands by England, Germany and the United States is a clumsy arand likely to be fruitful past. All the United States needs there coaling station, and it should be able to secure this without entering into any agreement with other powers regarding the government of the islands.

cially interested in educational matters writes that satisfactory progress is being Fifteen Americans have | self, "I never see a crowd of people but been employed and sent out, nominally to I that I want to make a speech." That teach English, but really to perform at the | shows that he is constantly full of great same time the duties of county superintend- thoughts demanding utterance. Jefferson

ents of schools. Their jurisdiction and duties will cover the entire island. A revised course of study has been prepared for the schools Washington Office-1503 Pennsylvania Avenue in Boston, adopted. The new secretary of the interior, a native Porto Rican, is cothe school system promises to become valuable aid in Americanizing the island. It will take many years to accomplish this, but it is enough for the present to know 8.60 | that a good beginning is being made.

THE POLICY OF PACIFICATION.

Some of the Aguinaldo papers seem to have overlooked an important part of the to have made regarding the situation in the Philippines. "I could go through the whole men], but if a government is to be established it would be necessary to garrison all the best amateur he had ever heard." In Persons sending the Journal through the mails | the towns, which would require 100,000 men | this respect he had the advantage over Mr. paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve to pacify the islands," is the statement Bryan, for the latter cannot play the fiddle. or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage which has been attributed to the Indian But Jefferson was no soldier. While he was it has just been discovered that the Tagals | the State, chased the Legislature out of this paper must, in order to receive attention, be and other tribes under his leadership have Richmond four times and came near caprecently demonstrated unexpected capacity turing Jefferson at Monticello. In 1781 he publish daily show that nothing of the kind | the Governor should be a military man, and has taken place. Aguinaldo has not to-day the people elected General Nelson, coman army that can fight a battle. His bands flee upon the appearance of the Americans | Bryan's military career shows he is a much without making any resistance worth speaking of. They began as assailants, but now they fire and run. Troops are not needed to fight the bands of Aguinaldo, since General Lawton says he can go through the whole island of Luzon with his small army. The large army which Aguinaldo had when he attacked Manila has been vanquished.

Everybody who will look at the matter candidly must see that the President has not intimated a purpose to conquer the Filipinos. On the contrary, the commission The Democratic Memphis Appeal, after now representing the President in the vicinnoting the various Jefferson birthday din- ity of Manila has made it clear that his purpose is to establish a government in the islands which will insure the well-being of the natives. Mere conquest would defeat the aims of the President. We are to maintain COMMERCIAL NOT TERRITORIAL EXternationally bound to do. This can be done natives, admitting them to the largest participation in the management of public affairs compatible with the maintenance of order. How to make the islanders believe this is the present problem. It is a problem ex-It is likely to take time to satisfy the natives of the sincerity of the President's purpose; still progress is reported, delegations of inshould be very effective in maintaining | telligent Filipinos have offered to co-operate. Several men who at first acted with Aguinaldo are now offering their services to our the policy which the President's commission has announced. It is probable that most of

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND COL. BRYAN.

Mr. John Clark Ridpath, some time Republican, then Populist and now Bryan Democrat, added to his literary laurels at the dollar-a-plate Jeffersonian banquet in New York by making two bad breaks in his speech. First, he treated as a historical fact the exploded story of Jefferson riding to the Capitol on horseback to deliver his in augural address and "hitching his horse in his democratic way;" and second, he rehe was speaking to a Bryan crowd in the presence of Bryan himself, and when the bowing to Mr. Bryan with "I accept the

Mr. Ridpath is not very good authority. either historical or political, as to who an interesting question and one that ought to be a popular theme for country debating societies in Democratic neighborhoods. Opinions as to who was the greatest Democrat would probably differ according to the point of view and environments of the persons offering them. Some might say that 'Pike County Bill Hayes' was. This was the familiar sobriquet in life of a citizen of Pike county, Indiana, who died recently, aged eighty-two years, and whose tombstone, by his direction, bears the simple Others might think that those loval Brown Democrats would declare for their own particular boss, the dispenser of local patron-

Perhaps it never will be settled who is the greatest Democrat, but some way ought to If all the talk of silver Republicans is be found of deciding between Jefferson and but there can be no question | not to be decided by an aphorism. be honest in advocating a 50- is better than any speech Bryan ever made, Territory with its inhabitants, while Bryan whatever, and still less for extending the United States government over any people without the consent of the governed. Or the other hand, Jefferson made a great mistake, from the Bryan point of view, in declaring that "The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether," and that the coinage ratio between the two metals should be fixed according to their market values. Mr. Bryan has made a strong point by demonstrating to the satisfaction of his admirers that Jefferson was utterly wrong in this view and that the monetary ratio between gold and silver should be fixed by lav without reference to their market value. In two other respects Mr. Bryan has a decided advantage over Jefferson, namely, as an orator and as a soldier. As far as known his life, while Mr. Bryan has made thoucessful politician, an organizer and schemer not an orator. It is not related that he ever made a speech on the stump, in the Virginia Legislature or in Congress. In this An American in Porto Rico who is spe- respect Mr. Bryan is much the greater man of speeches, and, as everybody knows, would made in that respect, though necessarily rather talk than eat. He once said of him-

haps one should say, this inspiration. He to send his hat, was not at all developed on the oratorical side. Perhaps he had neglected to cultivate oratory when a boy. Neither was he ever a soldier as Colonel Bryan has been. He might have served in the revolutionary army, but he did not. During that unpleasantness he was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and, after 1779, Governor of the State. "In the spring of 1779," says a blographer, "when Burgoyne's army, as prisoners of war, were encamped near Monticello, Jefferson was assiduous in friendly attentions both to the British and Hessians, throwing open his house and grounds statement which General Lawton is reported | to them, and arranging many agreeable concerts for their entertainment. A British captain, himself a good violinist who played island of Luzon with my command [1,500] duets with Jefferson at this time, afterwards stated that Thomas Jefferson was fighter. The Aguinaldo papers assume that Governor of Virginia the British overran for war, when the dispatches which they declined a re-election on the ground that mander-in-chief of the state militia. Col greater man in this respect than Jefferson. As colonel of a regiment of volunteers during the war with Spain he showed great self-control in refraining from making speeches and ate the army rations with the stoicism of a military hero. If he had been Governor of Virginia when the British invaded the State and captured Richmond he would have done something. He would at least have made a speech. His oratorical and military records are so much better than Jefferson's that perhaps his admirers are right in regarding him as the greater Democrat of the two. Those who prompted Mr. Ridpath at the New York banquet evidently thought so.

PANSION.

One of the few non-Democratic papers considerable failing off in our exports during March compared with those of that month in the previous year, and goes on to remark that this cannot be attributed to thing to do with the slight decrease. We are, however, exporting about a million dol worth of manufactured merchandise each day, which may be regarded as a fair

These papers would, however, have us unbecause of its attitude and action incident the war with Spain-that the occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines has made Great Britain, Germany, France and other nations with which we have commer-The expression of opinion in all these countries has been more favorable to us than at the time war was declared. If neither of ritory referred to they all prefer that it shall be controlled by the United States. jealous because they fear that we may form an alliance with Great Britain.

What most troubles the leading governments of Europe is that, somewhat unexpectedly, the United States appears as powerful competitor in the markets of the Our resources and the vast scale of our production make us a commercial antagonist to be feared. The people whose competing trolling important industries, are rivals. If European competitors fear or are hostile expansion means a wider participation in the world's affairs, which means its comlittle heed to outside affairs the United inscription, "Born and died a Democrat." States was not feared as a rival. Now that and lines of American ships are likely to be the United States is feared as the greatest

Those American newspapers which are lamenting the situation in the Philippines and deal with it should take heart from the British press. There is not a paper in London, nor, as far as known, in the British islands, that is in doubt regarding the duty become frightened or discouraged over loss of a few men. We Americans should selves as the English people and press have

Since the Democratic Club's ten-dollar rent in New York regarding silver knives, forks and spoons. The chief steward of the club said to a reporter: "You cannot expect an affair of such scope to take place without loss of minor entire service for breakage and loss, and I can assure you that it falls short of the margin agreed on." In other words, the shrinkage in silver spoons has not been greater than the Tammany managers expected. The boys probably took them as

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Partisan.

Watts-Huh! Here is a Chicago preacher who holds that voting is a sin. Potts-That all depends on the way the

"How would you like to be President of "Me? I'm like Dewey; I'd rather be my

Hateful Thing.

Mrs. Wickwire-The gentleman who lec-

was entirely lacking in this talent, or per- medan wedding; it was sufficient for him

Mr. Wickwire-It is a wonder to me you women have not introduced that style of churchgoing.

Time!

Just now the smaller minor poet sings Of luscious languor d'er him softly steal-

Of crocuses and other blooming things,

If fun-inclined he sings in dulcet tones Of little catkins mewing on the willow; Or eke he earns a pile of bones By hymning praises of sarsaparilla.

THE STATE PRESS.

There is a probability that the fellows who sit around these days and refuse to work will be among the first to howl about hard times and no work next winter. -Greensburg Review.

Boss Croker was too slick to have any "red books" lying around to reveal the profits of his political manipulation of municipal affairs, and what he does not tell would be intensely interesting if there was any way of getting at the facts.-Fort Wayne Gazette.

The rainy season in the Philippines aplears to be a great bugaboo to some timid souls. A large number of our troops went through one such season there, and they were not affected seriously. There's nothing in that to be alarmed at. Let it rain. -Muncie News.

Bryanism to-day means silver expansion and national contraction. It is not difficult to forecast the result of the election when the people once get a whack at it at the polls. It will be not only the contraction of Bryanism, but its absolute annihilation.

-Marion Chronicle. that is not his usual way of doing business. American naval commanders have established a reputation during the past year which leads the people to believe that they

eventually bear a striking resemblance to a toad that has been run over by a field roller. Mr. Bryan will find his anti-expansion doctrine a greater hoodoo than his 16to-1 fad proved to be. The great mass of the American people are enterprising and progressive, have faith in their country and

glory in its institutions.-Kokomo News. ship, Franklin county, \$100 and the costs of the suit, recently, for refusing to obey the law requiring him to publish an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures, ought to prove a warning to trustees all over the State. Township trustees have no more right to violate the law than other people, but once in a while it becomes necessary to impress this fact on their minds in a material way.-Worthington Times.

Hancock county does not stand alone in the matter of corrupt county officials and boodlers. The taxpayers of Boone county are up in arms against the officials of that county for wrongdoing. John J. Shelby, prosecutor of Boone county, has been here for the purpose of getting together material to assist him in the investigation of the books. Judge Higgins, of that district, instructed the grand jury as to their duties and appointed a deputy to assist the prosecutor to ferret out the real conditions.

-Greenfield Republican.

The Republicans have to face the issue of currency reform on the eve of a presidential campaign. We hope they will have publicans in Congress may be sure that they will have the sympathy and support of all those men, by whatever party name they may be called, who helped to beat back the free silver wave in 1896. * * * Currency reformers everywhere should do what they can to hold the Republican party up to the task which is before it. What is needed now is not a foolish optimism, but a serious determination to secure the accomplishment of the great work of currency reform .- Richmond Item.

serves to be treated seriously. To the subthat has to be thought through and through, and then back again. Nobody can reasona-bly doubt that the alteration of tariff laws so as to afford trust organizations no protection would immediately result in a reduction of the wages of employes in these trusts, and who wants to be responsible for such a condition as this? The taste we have had of Democratic tariff-tinkering has given us experience as to how thoroughly our whole industrial system can be upset and to intrust so grave a problem to a party which has a record of such miserable failures would unquestionably be a jump from the frying pan into the fire.-Lafayette

The President's Portrait.

The President is having his portrait painted for the White House picture gallery. This is the second time first being when Benzinger painted one for Vice President Hobart. The President is giving daily sittings this time, and the work is being done up stairs in one of the private rooms of the house. When Beninger painted the other portrait the large East Room was used as a studio and it was closed to visitors. This caused numerous complaints from sightseers, for the East Room is the only apartment of the White House open to the public.

All the Presidents have had their portraits painted for the White House, but very few of them have sat for them in the White House itself. Indeed, Gen. Arthur and President McKinley seem to be the one of the rooms in the upper part of the building fitted up for a studio, and Huntington painted the portrait which now hangs in the Green Room. Mr. Cleveland would not have his portrait painted until he had left the White House for three years. It was done in New York and shipped Washington. The McKinley portrait. which is being painted by Whipple, will not be hung in the White House until after Mr. McKinley's term expires, but it will be ready before that time. The artist has only begun to mark in the figure in crayon, and he intends to take his time in working

Hardly in Good Taste.

the rounds that our brilliant ambassador to England has already on sale in London the "Joe Choate Jest Book?" It must be a book of jokes named in honor of him. compiled from all sources, or is it just a collection of his own?. It seems that to be ultra-American just now "goes" in London, so this ultra-Americanism will probably net

its publisher a handsome profit and no one

will be the worse for it. Not a Rising Tide.

Boston Herald (Ind.) We continue to read of the rising tide of protest against the continuance of hostilities in the Philippines, but we utterly fail to observe evidences of the uprising outside of the columns of the few and select anti-expansion newspapers. In point of fact, we have rarely seen a movement having so many highly respectable disciples enlisted in its behalf evoking less popular enthusiasm

or making less headway in any quarter. Not Profitable.

It is not profitable to discuss the various movements back and forth of brigade commanders in the Philippines. They are under orders of Otis, and Otis knows what he is about. Moreover, General Lawton is not likely to have reported to newspaper correspondents his judgment of military condi-

Smith's Break.

Washington Post. The Cleveland Leader is surprised because Postmaster General Smith spoke of "the descendants of Washington and his compeers" in his Chicago speech. Perhaps Mr. Smith was merely trying to catch up with the gentleman who related that beautiful and touching story of Bachelor John Ty-

Knows What It Is Talking Of.

ler's grandchildren.

A British complaint is heard about the danger of America's unscrupulous rivairy in business matters. This criticism should make us wince, for it comes from an expert in the matter complained. Great Britain may safely be trusted to know unscrupulous business rivalry when she sees it.

Not a Rival.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, was born in Wales, and can never be President of the knew he wasn't making any mistake in supessary for the man to appear at a Moham- porting the mayor for re-election.

BRYAN STILL ADVERTISING HIMSELF IN THE "ENEMY'S COUNTRY."

And bursting buds their innards all re- | He Attends a Workingman's Feast and Talks About the Lamented Thomas Jefferson.

TOLEDO'S JONES ALSO THERE | whereat the yelled for mintues.

AND DISCUSSES MUNICIPAL OWNER-SHIP OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Dr. Mc-Glynn, W. T. Emmet and N. O. Nelson the Other Speakers.

NEW YORK, April 19 .- The second of the one dollar" Bryan dinners, that under the auspices of workingmen, was held to-night at the Grand Central Palace. The dinner was not as largely attended as the one given by the Chicago platform Democrats in the same place on the preceding Saturday night, about 1,500 men and women being Uncle Sam has been asked to disayow the present. The striking difference between action of Admiral Kautz at Samoa, but these dinners was the seating of the guests of honor to-night on the platform, where they were plainly visible to everybody in the hall. Back of the speakers, painted on a do not often make mistakes .- Marion News. | large canvas, was the following: "A sys-The man or party that undertakes to im- tem of political economy will yet dawn pede the onward march of the flag will which will perform as well as promise; which will rain the riches of nature into the laps of the starving poor."

Col. William J. Bryan entered the hall soon after 7 o'clock. He was received with great applause. The speakers were seated as follows: Presiding officer, John Brisben government exists in jealousy and not in The fining of the trustee of Laurel town- Walker, Mr. Bryan to his right, with N. O. | confidence. If you elect a public servant and | District of Columbia; that the legislative Nelson, of St. Louis, Rev. Dr. Edward Mc-Glynn, Charles Fred Adams and John S. Crosby at Mr. Bryan's right. At the chairman's left were Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, Oliver H. P. Beimont and William Temple Emmet, great-grandson of Robert Emmet. A small orchestra discoursed music from one of the boxes. There were fourteen vacant seats at the guests of honor table. There were few persons in evening dress and men in well-worn suits of various styles were numerous. The women, who were about equal in number to the men, sat at

the tables on the main floor. The menu was of the simplest. It was: Vegetable soup, haddock, egg sauce, roast beef, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, pickles, ice cream, cake and coffee.

Coionel Bryan was accompanied by Congressman William Sulzer when he entered the hall. One of the first persons to meet them was Dr. McGlynn, who had never before been introduced to Colonel Bryan. Mr. Sulzer made the introduction and it was most cordial. Next introduced, and very cordial in their greeting, were John C. Sheehan and Bolton Hall. A levee followed, during which hundreds shook Mr. Bryan's hand. Many ladies were presented John Brisben Waiker called the assemblage to order, Dr. McGlynn saying grace. Juage William J. Gaynor, of Brookiyn, and Boiton Hall took their seats at the guests of nonor table when the dinner was half over. Colonel Bryan rose and bowed to both, they returning his greeting in the same way. There was much cheering at this point. Another incident was when Mayor Jones discovered Charlotte Perkins Stetson in one of the boxes and escorted her to the guests' Colonel Bryan changed seats to the other side of Chairman Walker, who gave his seat to Mrs. Stetson. Other seats on the floor served, there being 1,750 guests present

Walker arose and asked all to drink to the memory of "those heroes, who, on April 19, one hundred and twenty-four years ago (battle of Lexington) gave up their lives for that liberty, the danger to which is the occasion for your gathering here to-night. All rose and drank while the band played the Star-spangled Banner." An oil painting of Jefferson was placed before the table of the guests of honor and Chairman Walker began the speaking.

MR. JONES'S SPEECH. Chairman Walker introduced Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo. Mayor Jones was cheered. His toast was "Municipal Ownership of Public Franchises," and he said in part: "Any system that is adopted lege that is by force of circumstances denied to other men is a denial of the equality guaranteed to the people of this government in the Declaration of Independence, and is therefore, a visiation of divine justice. We can understand how the contract system, or system of special privileges might exist in a monarchy or be tolerated under a despot, but even a suggestion of inequality is repugnant to any conception of a government in which all are supposed to be equals. For this reason the fact of equal-

been accepted without question. "The impression is given to our children that as the thing called government is perfected, there is, therefore, no responsibility upon the boy beyond the mere perfunctory work of voting on election day, of proclaiming in season and out of season that we have the best government on earth, and of constantly keeping before the minds of our fellow-men the assertion that we 'can lick everybody,' but if we have the best government on earth, which I do not question, it does not necessarily follow that even that cannot be improved. We 'can lick everybody.' Even this is not of necessity the highest ideal toward which a nation may strive.

"I have no quarrel with the capitalist: have no quarrel with the contractor. Under our existing business system it is the business of the capitalist and contractor to get the best end of the bargain and to my mind all inflammatory and denunciatory appeals directed again 'the capitalist,' the contractor, 'the money power,' are idle and of no avail. Our warfare should be upon an unholy system, a system, too, as that perpetuate itself through ministering to greed, a system that is daily warfare, that is calculated to make men hate each other. a system that makes our pretended democracy a travesty and exhibits in our life and practice a denial of democracy and brothernood and it is therefore treason to the republic in which we are all professed sovereigns and equals.

"In every city in this or any other country that has adopted public ownership of its public utilities, the contract system and franchise system will both disappear Every city, I say, adopted public ownership of public utilities has shortened the hours of labor, increased the pay of the men and improved the quality of service. If the workingmen and masses are in economic slavery, in chains to-day, it is because they so will it; it is because preceding economic slavery there has been party slavery and in every succeeding election the workingmen of the country have been the dupes of the schemers who sought to serve only their own ends. I believe this is the beginning of the end of government that is bought and sold and run for revenue and that the days of pretended partisan hatred have vanished, that workingmen can no longer be rallied with the mere hue and cry of 'be a Democrat' or 'be a Re-Let the platform that commands the votes of the workingmen and reform forces be definite and positive for those things that now are essential to liberty. such as equal opportunities for all, the of the contract system, the substitution of the eight-hour day and the recognition of organized labor in all skilled departments; and let us repudiate any platform that does not involve every one of

these principles." Mayor Jones closed amid a great demon stration. He was intensely dramatic. Some one called for three cheers for the mayor. They were given. Then some one called for three cheers for the people. "Yes," shouted Mr. Jones, leaping to his feet and waving his hands, "cheer not for me. Cheer for the This brought out great applause. Charlotte Perkins Stetson spoke next. Her topic was "What a Just Economic System Would Do for Women."

DR. M'GLYNN SPEAKS. Dr. McGlynn was the next speaker. He Foes Which Beset Movements in the Interest of the People." He said in part: "There is to-day a slavery worse than chattel urer.

slavery. That is industrial slavery. I bethat a man should be more than a machine, more than a mere brute of the fields. If any one tells you that we reformers would destroy the right of property tel! him that he tells not the truth. We would give to every industrial corporation if you will just what it produces. government has a right to give away a right or franchise created by the people in perpetuity and posterity has a right to spit

upon such a grant. "Practical Adjustment of Social Prob-lems" was discussed by N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, and "All Government Derives Its Powers from the Consent of the Governed' by William Temple Emmet. Mr. Emmet closed with a reference to Colonel Bryan. It created a tremendous enthusiasm, and then followed another demonstration similar to that given to Mr. Bryan Saturday. It continued for some moments, and then some one shouted: "God bless you, Billy boy!" whereat the crowd again got up and Mr. Bryan had to raise his hands many

times before his admirers would give way. and they did so only when tired out. The women particularly were enthusiastic in their greetings. Mr. Bryan's topic was "Thomas Jefferson." He said in part:

"A distinguished citizen of the Nation spoke not long ago of the strenuous life and applied his idea to a policy that gives this Nation an opportunity to go forth with musket and with cannon and carry its ideas by force to other nations. I thank God that peace in this country gives an opportunity for all the strenuous life of the people. we but begin to apply to our daily conditions the principles which we all accept, theories which we will not contradict, there is room enough for work for several generations yet to come. Thomas Jefferson believed in the people, and he was the first believer in the people

BRYAN FEARS EVIL TENDENCIES. "I appreciate the fears expressed by our toastmaster-no one will deny the evil tendencies of the times; no one will deny that there are abuses so intrenched in government that it is difficult to dislodge them. But, as Jefferson believed in the people, so we can believe in the people. . . I sometimes hear people complain because business is disturbed by the agitation of public questions. There is a way to escape it; let us have a monarchy and then there will be no disturbance of any kind of business, we can simply serve and be happy. But history has shown that where one or few think for all the people and act for all the people they also enjoy for all the people, and if we would enjoy the right to life and liberty and the pursuit of pleasure, our life must be a constant warfare against wrong. Jefferson never uttered a truer saying than when he declared that confidence is the parent of despotism and that free go to sleep, the danger is that he may bethan of yours, and when I hear people co find them proposing the wrong They say our government is a because the people cannot be trusted. I reply that in so far as our government has been disappointing it is because the people have not had a sufficient share in their own government. [Applause. That the faults of our government are not in the people, but in those who misrepresent the virtue, the intelligence and the wishes of the people.

When Mr. Bryan closed there was a demonstration. Men and women made frantic efforts to shake him by the hand, and it required the services of several policemen to rescue him and escort him to until the crowd had largely dispersed, and then was driven to the Hotel Bartholdi. As he emerged into the street and got into his carriage he was greeted again by cheers, several hundred people waiting to get a farewell glimpse of him. Colonel Bryan said he was more than de-

lighted with the kindness of his reception. He will go to Syracuse to-morrow and speak there in the evening.

LETTER FROM BRYAN. He Tells a Californian What Thinks About Imperialism.

FRESNO, Cal., April 19.-Wm. J. Bryan has written a letter to the Fresno Evening Democrat, giving his views on imperialism. The letter, which is addressed to Mark R. a manly, highly educated people of the cau-

"Dear Sir-In answer to your request for an article on the Philippine question for your paper, I regret to say that the pressure of work upon me at this time makes it McKinley announced in his Boston speech that the policy of the government respecting the Philippines was in the hands of the were also ocupied as the last courses were American people. It is a question which the its settlement. I think it can be shown from a pecuniary standpoint that it will cost us more to conquer the Philippines and keep them in subjection than we shall be able to make out of the enterprise, and what money which does return from the Philippines will not find its way to the pockets of those who supply sons for the army and whose taxation furnishes the sinews of war. It also invites Oriental immigration to compete with American labor. But there is a higher view to take of it than the money view. The principle of conquest is wrong. Our Nation has steadily contended against it, and it is impossible to calculate the far-reaching effect upon our orce for reason in the declaration of the Nation's policy. Those who oppose imperialism plead not for the Filipinos, but for the American people. Our Nation is strong enough to do harm, but it ought to be too great to do wrong. I feel confident that the sober second thought of the American

120,000 WORDS AN HOUR.

people will sustain those who believe that

the Filipinos should be treated like the

Cubans, namely-given their independence and protected from outside interference."

Successful Experiment with the Sine

Wave Telegraph System. WASHINGTON, April 19.-There was successful test of the synchronograph or sine wave telegraph system yesterday between the War Department and Fort Myer, Virginia, seven miles distant, when the remarkable speed of 120,000 words per hour was attained. The test was conducted by Colonel Squier and Albert C. Crehore, of Dartmouth College. A machine which operates like a typewriter was used to perfoused in stock tickers. A metallic circuit exactly similar to those used by the telegraph companies was used. The officers are ensystem of the world. The Morse alphabet tape which will assist in the system of op-

worked successfully and the speed was remarkable, this will be minimized by the fact I that nearly all the time gained in transmission will be lost in translating the messages into English, which will be necessary to the successful operations of the system. instruments used are somewhat similar to hose employed by the cable companies, and successful test has been made between New York city and Canso, Nova Scotia. Yesterday's test did not develop the speed ttained at a test on the lines of the British Telegraph Company, when 3,000 words

per minute were transmitted. Torpedo Steered by Waves of Light. NEW YORK, April 19 .- A dispatch to the World from London says: "Axell Orrling Roentgen rays. In one room Mr. Orrling fixed up a model of a torpedo, fitted with a means of apparatus in an adjoining chamber brough two partition walls between the two objects. The spectators were astonished to see the rudder of the torpedo turning to the right or to the left at the will of the opera-

BALLOT BOXES STUFFED

City Officials of Spring Valley Charged with Election Frauds.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., April 19.-During the city election here yesterday the ballot boxes in five precincts were found stuffed with spurious ballots. To-day warrants, charging complicity in the attempted fraud, were served on City Clerk Powers, City Attorney Murphy, Aldermen Hicks and Newcandidate for city attorney. The fraudulent ballots were intended to defeat candidates backed by the Spring Valley Coal Comhowever, with the exception of city treas-

PORTO RICANS ANXIOUS TO GET RID OF THE MILITARY.

Memorial Presented to President Me-Kinley by Representatives of a Large Number of Natives.

LETTERS FROM THE ISLAND

SHOWING THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

Governor Henry's Policy Preferred to the Insular Commission's-Secre-

tary Alger's Recent Visit.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 19. - Dr. Julio Henna and M. Zenia to-day presented to President McKinley a memorial drawn up by representatives of the people of Porto Rico asking that exclusive military control over the island be withdrawn, and that matters relating to the various branches of the civil government of the fsland be turned over to the control of the departments in Washington having jurisdiction over similar matters in the United States; that the troops in the island be reduced to the number necessary to garrison the forts and the military posts; that the people of the island be granted all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States; that the people of the islands be granted a territorial form of government temporarily, or the executive authority be placed in the hands of commissioners like those exercising similar authority in the cil consisting of two members from each of the departments of the island; that a census be taken so that Congress can intelligently decide upon the permanent government of the island, whether Porto Rico is to be organized as a territory, admitted as a state, or disposed of in any other way; and lastly, that in compliance with the provisions of the United States Constitution, trade between the United States and Porto

Rico shall be absolute. The memorial says, in part: "Under the provisions of the treaty of peace, which you have just proclaimed, and has, thereby, be-Island of Porto Rico, which has an area of about 3,500 square miles, and a population of nearly one million inhabitants, has been added to the national domain of the United States. This addition has been made, as if it were a mere conveyance of real estate, without consulting in the least the wishes of the people of the island and, contrary to all precedents, without providing either for the political status of the same inhabitants, the determination of which is left to the good will of the Congress of the United States, and the cession by Spain to the United States of her sovereign rights, whether forfeited or not, over the island and the people of Porto Rico is, for the moment, at least, practically consummated. Under such circumstances neither the President of the United States nor the American people may ever object to the Porto Rican people, casian race, feeling apprenensive about the situation in which they have been left by the treaty and hasten to come before you in search of that relief to which, under all cir-

cumstances of justice, they are certainly of peace and the final acceptance by the United States of the conveyance made to them by Spain, no action, however just in principle or intrinsically meritorious, could have properly escaped from being premature. The military occupation of Porto Rico by the United States of America was an act of war and, as such, it belongs to a sphere where considerations of law or reason are legas. But now that the condition of war has ceased and that a perfect state of peace exists in Porto Rico, de jure as well as de facto, the moment has arrived for the Porto

Rican people to give expression to their strange or unaccountable, not to embrace Porto Rico in the declaration made by Congress, in Section 1 of the act approved by you on April 20, 1898, that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, that reason could not go so far as to declare that the Porto Rican people are, and ought of right to be deprived of 'the inalienable rights, including liberty, life and the pursuit of happiness, with which the

Creator endowed all men. THE INSULAR COMMISSION.

Its Proposed Changes Not Relished by the Natives. SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, April 12 .-A few days after the arrival in San Juan of the insular commission, appointed by the President to assist him in colonial matters, it opened an office for public hearings, Governor General Henry extended to them tion. After two or three weeks at the capital they went to several cities on the north

introduction of American laws and customs. The Porto Ricans welcomed the Americans, but the foisting upon them of this radical plan will make them a sullen people. The policy of General Henry has been to into the Island as fast as circumstances would permit. His idea is to colonize gradually, not to Americanize at once, in the hope that before many years the Forto Ricans, who are extremely sensitive and jeaious of their prerogatives, will be in possession of a territorial form of government. To place Americans in the public offices of the island, it is asserted, will dislodge men thoroughly familiar with the language of the people and add to the present distress.

the east coast. It has been learned

through reliable sources that these gentle-

men are to report in favor of an immediate

cured their positions under civil service rules and, with a modernizing of business methods, will serve efficiently. The climate of Porto Rico during the warm months is not suited to Americans as was shown by the experiences of last summer and fall, and it is claimed that the "carpet baggers" would spend at least six months of every year in the north at the

Many of the native office holders have se-

expense of the islanders. If the alleged suggestions of the insular commission are adopted General Henry's policy, people here claim, will be reversed and a civil government appointed. icans who have studied the island and its people believe that if the military governor is relieved he should be succeeded by a man who places duty above party and who will be in sympathy with the people and the gradual colonization of the island. other offices should be given to the islanders, except in a few cases, where a short term of official instruction is necessary. The revenues of the island can be easily arranged upon a basis that will not unduly oppress the people, who are extremely poor rudder like a fish tail, controlling it by as a whole, and at the same time meet the expenses of local government and provide for a yearly payment to the United States for its protection. The goal of self-govern-

ment of Porto Rico lies in the remote fu-The insular commission was the recipient of numerous welcomes and addresses and memorials. Most of these were of a political character and will probably never find their way to publicity. the capital presented addresses on the questions of politics and government; the sugar growers along the coast and through the valleys showered them with petitions; the coffee growers of the mountains memorialized them ad infinitum, and the exporters of Ponce summarized their desires able and comprehensive pamphlet was filed with the commissioners. Ponce address, like all the rest, prays for the cession of the military government in Porto Rico in order that it may be declared territory, but at the same time pays a high tribute to the representative of the

military government, General Henry, NEEDS OF THE ISLAND. On the arrival of the colonial commission here the representative bankers, merchants and planters appointed a committee to draw up an address in the nature of an exposition